



# CALIFORNIA GARDEN

## IN THIS NUMBER

---

PREMIUM LIST SPRING FLOWER SHOW  
THE WILD FLOWER PROTECTION LAWS

NOTES ON ROSES  
By John A. Armstrong

---

MARCH, 1929

TEN CENTS

DAHLIA BULBS. Ask for our descriptive price list or phone Main 0842.  
DAHLIA STAKES, 4, 5 and 6 foot redwood stakes. Save trouble by using them at time of planting.

STRONG PLANTS of VIOLA, "JERSEY'S GEM", beautiful large flowers of true violet, long stems, the outstanding viola, strong plants 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HARRIS SPECIAL SEEDS, ASTERS, California Giants, straight colors or mixed.

ZINNIAS, Dahlia Flowered.

ZINNIA, Liliput, Salmon Queen.

TREE FRENCH MARIGOLD, grows five feet high, four feet wide, literally covered with blooms.

## HARRIS SEED CO.

"The Seed Service Store"

913 Seventh Street  
Between Broadway and E St.

840 Market Street  
Between 8th and 9th Streets



The magazine—"California Garden," a practical local guide published monthly for 18 years. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, now in its 21st year of continuous activities.

All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues \$1.00 per year. Magazine and Membership combined \$1.50 per year. P. O. Box 323, San Diego.





# The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association  
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 20

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MARCH, 1929

No. 9

## PREMIUM LIST

### TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SPRING SHOW

Roses and Other Flowers

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, APRIL 27 and 28, 1929

MAIN PLAZA, BALBOA PARK

Opening Saturday, 2 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents

#### Section "A"—Amateurs

##### Class

- \* 1. Best Collection of Roses—not less than 12 varieties and not more than 3 blooms of a kind. (Association Cup.)
- \* 2. Best 6 varieties of Roses—not more than 3 blooms of a kind. (American Rose Society Silver Medal.)
- \* 3. Best Collection of Roses—not more than 1 bloom of a kind. (American Rose Society Bronze Medal.)
  - 4. Best 3 White Roses, one variety.
  - 5. Best 3 Red Roses, one variety.
  - 6. Best 3 Yellow Roses, one variety.
  - 7. Best 3 Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
  - 8. Best 3 Pink Roses, one variety.
  - 9. Best 3 Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 10. Best 3 Flame Colored Roses, one variety (example, Mme. Herriott).
- 11. Best 1 White Rose.
- 12. Best 1 Pink Rose.
- 13. Best 1 Yellow Rose.
- 14. Best 1 Red Rose.
- 15. Best 1 Crimson Rose.
- 16. Best Single Rose (example, Isobel or Irish Elegance).
- 17. Best Display of Polyantha or Baby Roses.
- 18. Best Display of Climbing Roses.
- \* 19. Best Rose not before shown in San Diego. (San Diego Rose Society Bronze Medal.)
- 20. Best 6 Red Roses, one variety.
- 21. Best 6 White Roses, one variety.
- 22. Best 6 Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 23. Best 6 Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 24. Best 6 Pink Roses, one variety.
- 25. Best 6 Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 26. Best 6 Flame Colored Roses, one variety.
- 27. Best 3 Roses, one variety, introduced since 1925.

- \* 28. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Roses, Greenery allowed.

- \* 29. Best Arranged Basket of Roses, Greenery allowed.

#### \* BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW.

##### Section "B"—Amateurs

- \* 30. Best Collection Sweet Peas, 10 stems each.

- 31. Best Vase White Sweet Peas.
- 32. Best Vase Light Pink Sweet Peas.
- 33. Best Vase Dark Pink Sweet Peas.
- 34. Best Vase Red Sweet Peas.
- 35. Best Vase Lavender Sweet Peas.
- 36. Best Vase Blue Sweet Peas.
- 37. Best Vase Purple Sweet Peas.
- 38. Best Vase Salmon Sweet Peas.
- 39. Best Vase Maroon Sweet Peas.
- 40. Best Vase Bicolor Sweet Peas.  
(In Classes 31 to 40 inclusive, 15 stems each.)
- 41. Best Arranged Basket of Sweet Peas.
- 42. Best Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas.

#### \* SWEET PEA SWEEPSTAKES.

##### Section "C"—Amateurs

- \* 43. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers other than Roses, Wild Flowers or Sweet Peas.
- 44. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers.
- 45. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Vase, Bowl or Dish.
- 46. Best Flowering Plant for the house.
- 47. Best Individual Specimen Decorative Plant.
- 48. Best Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.
- \* 49. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
- 50. Best Display of Gladiolus.
- \* 51. Best Display of Iris.
- 52. Best Display of Pansies.
- 53. Best Display of Wild Flowers grown by an individual.
- \* 54. Best Display from a 50 foot or less lot.
- \* 55. Best Display from a Private Garden larger than 50 feet.
- \* 56. Best Display from Civic, State or National Institution.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

57. Best Display Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrid.
58. Best Display of Cinerarias, Stellata.
59. Best Potted Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrid.
60. Best Potted Cinerarias, Stellata.
61. Best Display of Pelargoniums or Lady Washington Geraniums.
62. Best Display of Geraniums.
63. Best Display of Delphiniums.
64. Best Display of Stocks.
65. Best Display of Snapdragons.
66. Best Display of Calendulas.
67. Best Display of Larkspurs.
68. Best Display any other Flowers not otherwise classified.
69. Best Display of Grasses.
70. Best Collection of Succulents and Cacti, suitably arranged.
71. Best Collection of Rock Garden Plants, other than above.
- \*72. Best Collection of Begonias, Ferns and House Palms. **Open to all.**
73. Best 1 Specimen Fibrous Begonia. **Open to all.**
74. Best 1 Specimen Rex Begonia grown in Pot or other Receptacle. **Open to all.**
75. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern. **Open to all.**
- \*76. Best Dining Table Decoration.
- \*77. Best Japanese Arrangement of Flowers in Vase or Bowl.  
**Section "D"—Children's Classes**
78. Best Display from a School Garden.
- \*79. Best Collection of Wild Flowers from any School in City.
- \*80. Best Collection of Wild Flowers by any School in County, outside of City.  
**Section "E"—Professionals  
(Entries by Nurserymen)**
- \*81. Best Display of Cut Roses.
82. Best Collection of Rose Bushes in Bloom.
- \*83. Best General Display of Cut Flowers other than Roses.
84. Best Display of Sweet Peas—separate varieties.
- \*85. Best General Display of Shrubs and Plants.
86. Best Display of Everlasting Flowers.
87. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.  
**(Entries by Florists)**
88. Best Arranged Basket, Bowl or Vase of Cut Flowers.
- \*Classes in which Trophies are offered.  
Handsome ribbons for first and second in all classes.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the Clerks by 9 A. M. of the first day of Show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 A. M. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
3. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in Class 56 excepted from this rule.)
4. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the official in charge.
5. Entries will not be considered by the judges unless meritorious.
6. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
7. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in the Classes named.
8. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
9. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
10. Dining table decoration will be judged wholly on the merits of the flowers and their arrangement. Plain white table cloths and simple accessories are recommended.
11. In class where a given number of blooms is specified any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
12. **SWEET PEAS** will be judged by length of stem, color, size, substance and number of flowers on stems.
13. **ROSES** will be judged in accordance with the standards of the American Rose Society.
14. All vases, baskets, bowls, etc., belonging to exhibitors must be called for Monday morning not later than 11:00 o'clock.
15. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with Secretary Miss Winifred Sinclair, Bayview 0202. Where exhibits are to be of any considerable size it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

### SHOW RULES

1. ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE IN PLACE AND PROPERLY ENTERED BY 11 A. M. OF FIRST DAY OF THE SHOW SO THAT JUDGING MAY BE COMPLETED AND AWARDS MADE BEFORE OPENING. NO EXHIBITOR WILL BE ALLOWED TO BE PRESENT WHILE JUDGING IS GOING ON.

**NO FEE IS CHARGED FOR MAKING  
ENTRIES IN THIS SHOW**

**Patronize the Garden Advertisers.**

### THE WOODLAND PREACHER

By Betty Seymour

Magnificent, towering, with glory-crowned  
spire,

Set by a beneficent God his brother to inspire;  
How noble you, how puny we,  
Yet we, through you, can sometimes noble be.

Calm, unhurried, stately, aye and steadfast.  
Hopeful through all, unmindful of the past.

Always upward reaching,  
Silent; but what a wondrous sermon preach-  
ing!

Grow on, until thy span in life is done.  
Grow on; and if ye number thy converts one  
Whose axe away did fall,  
'Twas work well done; for one did heed your  
call.

And we who turn from life's mad hurrying  
To contemplate your peaceful calm, unworry-  
ing,

Must e'en uplifted be  
To do our part, in sooth, and lovingly to  
plant a Tree.

—February 22, 1929.

### ITALIAN CYPRESS

By Warner Lincoln Marsh,  
Landscape Architect

Travelers from Italian shores bewail the fact that the *Cupressus Sempervirens* does not attain in California the majestic and picturesque form so striking in the Italian landscape. The straggly appearance of the Italian cypress is not due to any difference in our climate or soil, but to a mistaken idea of the proper culture. Native to Asia Minor, this tree is adapted to a dry climate and a long summer drought. Too much water is the cause of the lopping, straggly branches. Tying and trimming are useless as correctives. Isolated specimens which have had only the moisture provided by our sparse rainfall have developed perfectly. Italian cypress cannot be grown well in a lawn. A good lawn requires an amount of water fatal to the symmetry of the cypress.

#### Other Species of Cupressus

While the majority of conifers come from cold or temperate climates, the cypresses are nearly all native to the tropics and warmer portions of the temperate zones. Several species are very handsome and valuable for landscape purposes. The Arizona Cypress, *C. arizonica* (40'), the Gowen Cypress, *C. goweniana* (50'), Macnab Cypress, *C. macnabiana* (20'), and the Monterey Cypress, *C. macrocarpa* (50'), are native to the southwestern United States and thrive on an absence of cultivation

and care. All are conical in their habits of growth. The Arizona Cypress, the Macnab Cypress, are quite hardy, withstanding many degrees of frost.

Two handsome exotic species, the Guadalupe Cypress, *C. guadalupensis* (40'), and the Portuguese Cypress, *C. lusitanica* (50'), are spreading and irregular in their habits. The Bhutan Cypress, *C. torulosa*, from the Himalayas, is said to attain 150 feet in height; and the Mourning Cypress, *C. funebris* (60'), from China, had an attractive, weeping habit of growth. These species all deserve to be better known. Aside from their ornamental value, the cypresses afford valuable material for windbreaks and hedges. The Monterey Cypress will, if properly handled, make a hedge in fifteen years, as attractive as the English Yew makes in fifty years.

#### Excess Watering

All plants which are native to dry climates are injured by excess moisture, especially during the drought season. This is particularly noted with our native plants. Watering during the summer months causes unnatural growth, a forced growth, which results in the formation of weak wood, which is especially subject to disease and injury. Many native plants are killed outright by excess watering.

As considerable water is required to keep a lawn healthy during the summer months, it is difficult to grow many plants in conjunction with turf. Among them are some of our commonest fruit trees, the fig, the Persian walnut, some of the citrus varieties, and the carob, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. This is particularly true of the last named tree, which is adaptable to our deserts.

—Courtesy Western Florist.

### SAN DIEGO WEATHER IN MARCH

By Dean Blake

It is in March that the temperature begins to increase. The frost hazard, while much less, is not entirely passed, and freezing temperatures are often recorded in the valley lowlands, but it is never cold enough to warrant firing in the citrus groves.

March is also a rainy month, the average being 1.48 inches, and some rain has fallen every March since 1864. The greatest monthly total was 7.88 inches in 1867. Usually the rainfall is attended by strong, gusty winds which sometimes reach velocities over 30 miles per hour, and blow for several days at a time.

Past records show a slight increase in cloudiness and a corresponding decrease in sunshine, and the humidity continues moderately high.



### NOTES ON ROSES

By John A. Armstrong

For lining a walk, for emphasizing corners in the rose garden, or for an occasional spot of color among shrubbery, there is nothing more useful than tree roses, or standard roses, as they are often designated. Tree roses are simply long stalks of some rose species trained up straight with a head of some good blooming variety budded into this stalk at a height of three to five feet. When properly grown, and in full bloom, they are extremely effective, but too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the term, "properly grown." A tree with a main stalk or trunk which will not stand perfectly upright and straight without the aid of a stake, is not liable to make a good plant at any time, and the head should be uniform and evenly balanced to give good results. Good tree roses are rather difficult to propagate and are more expensive than ordinary bush roses, so it behooves the planter to see that he gets his money's worth when he makes his purchase.

Almost all of the favorite bush varieties will thrive as tree roses, although sometimes they vary in the shape of the head. The baby roses (Polyantha) are particularly striking when grown in this way, for they make solid bouquets of flowers on their tall stalks.

### Hurry With That Pruning

If roses have not yet been pruned, they should be taken care of at once, so that they will be ready for the spring growth, which will not be long in coming. Newly-planted roses should be cut back quite severely, and six or eight inches of the strongest canes is not too little wood to leave. In the case of older established plants of hybrid teas (which class includes most bush roses), only the strongest, well-ripened shoots of the previous summer's growth should be left, and they should be shortened considerably. All very old, dead, or weak shoots should be removed. The baby roses (Polyanthas) should have the old flower stems removed and some of the old wood thinned out.

Most climbing roses require little pruning because they produce their flowers on shoots coming from the old wood. Merely thin out the dead wood and sufficient of the shoots which are more than two years old to keep the plant from getting too crowded. The base of climbing roses frequently becomes bare after a time; this can be remedied by a careful manipulation of the last season's shoots—bending them down and tying them in over the bare places, or by shortening one or two of the older shoots coming up from the base.

Tree roses should be carefully pruned as well, just the same as bush roses, having always in mind the formation of a shapely head and keeping the center of the head open.

These are but general pruning rules, be-

cause classes, varieties and even individual plants vary in their pruning needs and the application of common sense is needed in pruning roses, as in all gardening practices.

### Before It Is Too Late

In May and June of each year, when many porches, arbors, fences and pillars are covered with a mass of many-hued climbing roses in full blossom, home owners wish they had such a lovely display on their own place. But now is the time to have that wish, and to act upon it, for a few climbers planted now will give a world of beauty in a short time. A bush rose will provide possibly a dozen blooms at once, but one climbing rose, when a few years old, will display hundreds and thousands of flowers—all in one glorious riot of color.

Some of the climbing hybrid teas, like Climbing Los Angeles, Climbing Rose Marie, Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward and Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriott, make a wonderful display when trained up to a post, a pillar, or even a pipe, and kept down to about eight feet. In the spring they are a brilliant column of bloom eight feet high and three or four feet through. And the flowers are larger than and just as fine for cutting as those on the bush forms. Remember this paragraph when next spring comes around, but plant the roses NOW.

### Fragrance in Roses

Too often have hybridizers paid all their attention to color and form in their new roses, and have sacrificed fragrance—which should be one of the most prized attributes of the rose. The older forms are much more desirable from the standpoint of fragrance, and if space permitted, a discussion of the different kinds of scent found in roses would be interesting. Musk, damask, tea, and fruit-scented are the best recognized rose scents, but others include violet, nutmeg, peach, cloves, apple, honey and freesia.

A few of the most fragrant varieties now commonly grown would include the following, no two of which have the same scent, but all of which are deliciously fragrant: Gruss an Teplitz, Hadley, General McArthur, Edward Mawley, Una Wallace, Shot Silk, Rose Marie, Ophelia, Hoosier Beauty, Sunstar, Pink Pearl, Imperial Potentate, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Etoile de Hollande, Irish Sweetness, Dame Edith Helen.

### CAMPANULA

O blue of bird and sky, sweet flower,  
Your color cheers my saddest hour.  
Your fairy bells ring glad and gay,  
To charm me on my happiest day.  
Wee tiny ones around my feet,  
Or tall strong stalks so brave and sweet,  
You have so many faces bright,  
My garden needs you day and night.

—MARTHA PHILLIPS,  
Petaluma, Calif.

# The Mar. and April Gardens

## THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

March being the beginning of the dahlia growing season, the following remarks may help beginners in dahlia growing.

Select an open, sunny location, out of reach of the roots of trees and shrubs. The ground should be thoroughly spaded to a depth of fifteen inches, working in some well-rotted manure. If this has not already been done, be careful not to use manure close to the tubers. Before planting spade deeply again.

Plant the tubers three feet apart, laying them flat down. Do not plant tubers on end. It is well to cover them with a handful or two of sand, particularly in heavy soil. This helps to prevent rotting and protects the eyes and shoots from slugs and cut worms. Drive a five or six foot redwood stake in the ground about two inches from head of tuber at time of planting and label stake with name of dahlia. In heavy soil plant four inches deep, in light or sandy soil six inches. Don't plant in very wet soil. If soil is dry, soak several days before planting and do not water again until sprout is up several inches unless ground becomes quite dry. If many shoots come up, thin to one or two strong ones. Cultivate to prevent crust forming.

Watering will depend largely on the weather and the texture of your soil. Water by making a shallow basin around plant several feet in diameter, letting hose run in this cup until well soaked. When plants are well developed be careful not to disturb fibrous root system which comes near the surface, so do not cultivate, but spread a mulch of well-rotted manure over the whole surface to conserve moisture and protect your root system.

The pests that most commonly attack dahlias are thrips and red spider. Twenty drops of Black Leaf "40" to one quart of water should take care of thrips. For mildew and red spider dust with sulphur or spray with Qua-Sul, one tablespoonful to one gallon of water. For snails, slugs and cut worms that are some times troublesome, use Snarol.

Continue to plant Cannas, Montbretia and Tuberous Begonia bulbs. Don't forget to put

in a few gladioli every two or three weeks for a succession of blooms.

Set out plants of Delphinium, Stocks, Larkspur, African Marigolds, also Godetia, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Petunias and many others.

Plant seeds of Zinnias, the beautiful shades of the Dahlia Flowered type, also the Pastel shades in the Giant Doubles and a packet of Salmon Queen, the Liliput type, just like a little pompon dahlia.

Work in a little blood and bone meal around your growing plants and keep a mulch of Groz-It Fertilizer (pulverized sheep manure) on the surface to be gradually worked in.

Prepare your ground now for Chrysanthemums by deep spading and liberal manuring, if you have already done so, so much the better.

Don't forget to get after the garden pests at this time or they will surely make sad inroads on your young plants. Use Black Leaf "40" for Aphis, Arsenate of Lead for leaf eating; sulphur, Bordeaux Mixture or Qua-Sul for rust and blight, and Calcium Arsenate and Bran or Snarol for snails and slugs. All of these remedies are put up in large or small quantities with simple directions printed on each container, so don't sacrifice your garden by neglecting to use them. By the way, on looking over the above, I find I have not mentioned Volck which is about the best spray for red spider, mealy bug and a host of sucking insects and, being of an oily nature, will last much longer on the foliage than most sprays.

### HAVE YOU THE BLUES?

You have many times heard the remark, "there are so few blue flowers." But I disagree. They are legion. Even the roses were invaded but the so-called blue rose needs a stretch of imagination. It is such a nondescript color that it is usually discarded.

And still these heavenly blue flowers, like Heaven itself, need a contrast, for a proper setting or background. The pink, white and

(Continued on Page 7)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

# The California Garden

Editor  
R. R. McLean  
Associate Editors  
John Bakkers  
Alfred D. Robinson

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

## The San Diego Floral Association

P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Mrs. Mary A. Greer, President  
Mr. Walter Birch, Vice-President  
Mr. John Bakkers, Treasurer  
Miss Alice Halliday  
Mr. John G. Morley  
Mr. Robt. R. McLean  
Miss K. O. Sessions  
Miss Winifred Sinclair, Secretary.  
Phone, Bayview 0202.

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

### MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page .....	\$15.00	Half Page .....	\$7.50
Quarter Page .....	3.75	Eighth Page .....	2.00

Advertising Copy should be in by the 1st of each Month

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

McKELVEY'S

Elite Printing Co. 851 2nd. St., San Diego

### EDITORIAL

#### PLANT PROTECTIVE LAWS

That the agitation in favor of protective laws relating to wild plant life is bearing fruit, is amply evidenced by the summary of county ordinance covering this subject that appears in this issue. These ordinances have been collected by the California State Department of Agriculture and are published through their courtesy. San Diego County adopted one of the first comprehensive protective laws in the state and other counties are following her example, as will be noted by the recently revised ordinances of Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial Counties.

Other counties will undoubtedly fall in line and make a definite move to protect their heritage of wild plant life.

**POSTING COUNTY ROADS**—The passing of ordinances forbidding or regulating the picking or destruction of wild flowers and plants will not in itself solve the problem of protection. Many people, unfortunately, deliberately break laws they do not care to observe. Such individuals must, whenever possible, be prosecuted. Others break laws only

through ignorance of their existence. For the benefit of this class our county roads, particularly those leading into and from the mountain and desert, should be posted.

The County Federation of Women's Clubs undoubtedly will soon petition the Board of Supervisors to properly post these areas. The San Diego Floral Association should promptly join in such a petition and go a step further as well. The Supervisors should be asked to request the state motor police to enforce on the highways the provisions of our ordinances relating to these matters.

**BOOSTS**—Criticisms, if they are constructive are welcome but at the same time one would hardly be human if he did not appreciate appreciation. The contributors to the Garden make it what it is and it is for their benefit that the following is reproduced: "It is with great pleasure that I send my \$1.00 to continue my subscription to 'California Garden'. It is a delightful, newsy little paper, with many helps and ideas. I wish New Mexico had a like one"; and, "Enclosed please find \$1.00 over due. Enjoy the California Garden very much, we will all miss Mr. Robinson's writings, hope he has a change of heart and comes back often."

### "THE PACKAGE OF SEEDS"

By Edgar A. Guest

I paid a dime for a package of seeds

And the clerk tossed them out with a flip.

"We've got 'em assorted for every man's needs,"

He said with a smile on his lip,

"Pansies and poppies and asters and peas!

Ten cents a package! And pick as you please!"

Now seeds are just dimes to the man in the store,

And the dimes are the things that he needs;

And I've been to buy them in seasons before,

But have thought of them merely as seeds;

But it flashed through my mind as I took them this time,

"You have purchased a miracle here for a dime!"

"You've a dime's worth of power which no man can create,

You've a dime's worth of life in your hand!

You've a dime's worth of mystery, destiny, fate,

Which the wisest cannot understand.

In this bright little package, now isn't it odd?

You've a dime's worth of something known only to God!"

(From the book "The Light of Faith," copyright, 1926. Reprinted by special permission of Mr. Guest's publishers, Reilly & Lee Co., Chicago.)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



### MARCH MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held on Tuesday evening, March 19th, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Theodore Payne of Los Angeles has kindly consented to address the meeting.

Mr. Payne is well known to all by reputation being one of the oldest horticulturists on the coast and having made a special study of native plants and seeds. His subject will be "Seasonal Plantings."

At the close of the meeting refreshments will be served.

### NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS FOR MARCH

W. M. Ladd, Ojai, Calif.  
Mrs. M. Anderson, Alameda, Calif.  
Mrs. F. C. Burks, San Diego.  
Mrs. K. P. Battin, San Diego.  
Fred W. Reif, San Diego.  
Mrs. Mabel Shaddock, San Diego.  
Mrs. H. A. Leffert, San Diego.  
J. W. Burton, San Diego.  
Mrs. J. Grant Cramer, San Diego.  
M. L. Merriam, San Diego.  
Mrs. Paul Dresser, San Diego.  
Mario Whately and Cia. Brazil.  
Secretario Da Agricultura, Brazil.  
K. Ito, Santa Monica, Calif.  
Mrs. John E. Waters, Orange, Calif.  
Earl W. Wood, Long Beach, Calif.  
Miss L. D. Bates, San Rafael, Calif.

### FEBRUARY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held Tuesday evening February 19th, at 7:30 o'clock.

The President, Mrs. Greer, called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Hertrick, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens of the Huntington Estate, Pasadena, as the speaker. He was greeted by a packed house and a most enthusiastic one. Mr. Hertrick took his audience with him through the gardens, showing pictures and describing them. Most lovely views, wonderful specimens of all varieties of plants, and also shrubs and trees in the process of transplanting were shown.

Mr. McLean, our Editor, then spoke briefly on the trend for protection of our native plants and read a list of those protected by law.

Miss Sessions described and identified specimens of shrubs and plants which had been brought in. Upon the adjournment of the meeting delicious refreshments were served by the House Committee.

W. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

### MORE POINSETTIA CUTTINGS

Mr. Morley very kindly has consented to again supply our Floral Society with more cuttings of our grand California flower, the Poinsettia, for distribution at our next meeting.

One of our friends informed us a few days ago over the radio, that it was too early to prune them, but we feel we can still safely rely on our Park Superintendent (also our own experience) as to the time these cuttings should be taken.

If you are planning a Lotus to help in the beauty of your water garden this year, remember they are much more satisfactory, if moved in the dormant stage—usually also cheaper.

And they will soon be starting growth.

—Mrs. W. S. T.

(Continued from Page 5)

yellow is needed to show them properly.

Among the shrubs, the tree-like, also the vining kinds, we have Iocroa, Wigandea, Bottle-Brush, Paulonia, Jacaranda, Lilac, Buddleya, Duranta, Plumbago, Veronica, Sollya, Leanothus, Hydrangea.

In the bulbs you may choose from Gladiolus, Hyacinthus, Brodeas, Freesia, Achmenes, Ranunculus, Anemones, Grape Hyacinth, Scilla, Crocus.

The plants include Agathea, Ageratum, Aubretia, Centaurea, Cineraria, Collinsia, Canterbury, Browallia, Lace Flower, Petunia, Nemesis, Nigella, Platycodon, Columbine, Anchusa, Mathiola, Myosotis, Larkspur, Blue Phlox, Lupine, Lavender, Heliotrope, Gillia, Delphinium, Salvia, Stevia, Stock, Sweet Peas, Verbena, Violet, Penstemon, Scabiosa, Statice, Baptisia, Lobelia, Stokesia Stocks, Mertensia Eupatorium, Globe Thistle, Prunella, Primrose, Lunaria, Liatris, Iris, Agapanthus, Funkia.

And the vines also have their full share: Clematis, Lobelia, Wisteria, Morning Glory, Passiflora, Vinca, Bignonia, Thumbergia, Clitoria, Commelina, Hardenbergia.

The Aquatics will not help materially in your blue garden with the exception of the many kinds of blue lilies, although they give us Pondetaria, Thalia and two varieties of water hyacinth, also the blue Water Iris.

Of course, you will understand this list includes all shades and even into the deep purples. But with the exception of three mentioned in the list, I have had them all in my garden.

And since some of these have many varieties of the one name—who cannot have a blue garden, and a large one!

—Mrs. W. S. T.

## PROTECTION OF WILD FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND TREES IN CALIFORNIA

### 1. U. S. Laws

The snow plant is protected by federal regulation in National Parks. It is unlawful for anyone to pick this plant in such places. (The snow plant should not be picked in any section as it is very slow to propagate and can easily be eradicated.)

The U. S. Forest Service has no law against picking wild flowers, but attempts to discourage the wanton destruction of the forest flora. The District Forester states as follows:

"We have no laws or regulations protecting wild flowers in the National Forests. The regulation regarding free use of timber will be found on pages 58 to 62 of the "Use Book," issued by the Forest Service. Whether the timber is sold to an applicant or granted free depends upon the status of the applicant, as indicated in Reg. S-27 and the purpose for which the material is desired. Christmas trees are granted free to local residents for their own use and are sold by Forest Supervisors to commercial dealers. We do not have a large Christmas tree business in any Forest. The Forest Supervisor at Placerville, California, probably sells more than any of the other Forest Supervisors.

"Persons camping on the National Forests are entitled to use dead and down timber free for building fires for cooking or heating purposes. Our regulations governing the use of timber are no different during the camping season than at any other time of the year."

### 2. State Laws

Protection of shade and ornamental trees, etc., by county foresters and county boards of forestry. (Statutes 1913, ch. 51) Under Section 8 of this Act those counties having county boards of forestry including Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Tulare, have full authority for protecting wild flowers, shrubs and trees on any property subject to authority of the Board of Supervisors.

Protection of Toyon or Christmas red-berry. (Penal Code, sec. 384a). The act covers both public and private property. It is enforced by complaint of any citizen to a police officer or Justice of Peace for a warrant of arrest. This section reads as follows:

384a. Any person, firm or corporation who shall wilfully or negligently mutilate, cut or destroy any Toyon or Christmas red berry (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) or cut any Christmas tree or trees growing on public land or land not his own, without a written permit

from the owner of the land signed by such owner or his agent duly authorized in writing to grant such authority, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), and all Toyon or Christmas trees wilfully cut or possessed shall be subject to confiscation by the state forester, deputy state forester, assistant state forester, state forest ranger, state fire warden, or peace officer. The term "Christmas tree" as used herein shall include any evergreen tree or a part thereof cut and removed from the place where grown without the foliage having been removed.

Supervisors authorized to adopt county ordinances not in conflict with state laws. (Political Code, sec. 4041 [31]. This is the enabling act under which all the county ordinances protecting wild flowers have been authorized.

"Tree planting Act of 1915," provides for planting, protection, maintenance, removal and change of trees, shrubs, plants and grass along and in public streets, etc., in incorporated cities and towns (Statutes 1915, ch. 637).

### 3. County Ordinances

An inquiry sent out by this department to the county clerks of the various counties of the state—some of the inquiries being made direct and the others through the county librarians—met with the following response: (1) Ten counties reported having some kind of a wild flower protection ordinance; (2) Forty counties reported that they had no such ordinance. The counties reporting ordinances were: Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Tulare and Humboldt. The ordinances reported are as follows:

#### 1. Fresno County Ordinance No. 230

An Ordinance prohibiting the mutilation, digging up, plucking or destruction of certain plants and wild flowers, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Fresno, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mutilate, dig up or destroy any Yucca plant, also known as Spanish Bayonet, or any Red-Bud plant, also known as *Cercis Occidentalis*, also known as the Judas tree; or to mutilate, dig up or de-

stroy any plant known as *Fremontodendron Californicum*, also known as slippery elm, wild quince and leatherwood, or to mutilate, dig up or destroy any white stem lupine, also known as *Lupinus albilfrons*, or to pick, break off or cut any buds, blooms or blossoms from any or either of said plants, whether such plants are growing on public lands unless in the case of private lands, the owner thereof should give his consent thereto.

Section 2. Any person, firm, corporation or association violating any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred (\$500) dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Enacted April 9, 1924.)

## 2. Los Angeles County

Yucca Plants—Destruction of, Prohibited Ordinance No. 748 (New Series)

Adopted June 26, 1922; in effect June 26, 1922 An Ordinance protecting yucca plants.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mutilate or destroy any yucca plant or to pick or cut any blooms or blossoms therefrom, whether such plants are growing on public land, unless, in the case of private land, the owner gives his consent thereto.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

## 3. Orange County Ordinance No. 196

It shall be unlawful for any firm or corporation to mutilate or destroy any Yucca plant or to pick out bloom, whether such plant is growing on public or private lands, unless in case of private land the owner gives his consent.

The fine shall not exceed \$50.00 or thirty days imprisonment or both. (Enacted May 23, 1922.)

## 4. Placer County Ordinance No. 43—Series B

An ordinance forbidding the cutting of Christmas trees from any land without written consent of owner, providing the manner of sale of Christmas trees and forbidding the penalty for violation of said Ordinance.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The term "Christmas tree" as used in this ordinance shall include any evergreen tree, or top cut and removed from the place where grown without having the limbs and foliage removed, or to be used for decorative purposes.

Section 2. Hereafter no person shall cut Christmas trees from any land not his own without a written permit from the owner of such land, signed by such owner.

Section 3. Any person who has more than two Christmas trees in his possession or who offers any Christmas trees for sale shall upon demand, state where the trees were cut, the name of the owner of the trees, and if the trees were cut, from the land of any other person than the owner of such trees, he must present a copy of the permit to cut such trees. No Christmas trees shall be transported or accepted for transportation without being accompanied by the statement provided for in this section.

Section 4. Any person who shall cut any Christmas trees from any land not his own without a written permit from the owner of such land, or shall refuse or fail to supply the information required by this ordinance on demand or who shall transport or accept for transportation any Christmas trees unaccompanied by the required statement or who shall knowingly supply inaccurate information concerning them shall be punished by an imprisonment in the County jail not exceeding 100 days, or by a fine not exceeding \$100.00, or by both, and all Christmas trees unaccompanied by the required statement shall be subject to confiscation. (Enacted December 19, 1926.)

## 5. Riverside County Ordinance No. 181

The Board of Supervisors of Riverside County, State of California, do ordain as follows:

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mutilate or destroy, or to collect or remove, or to transport any of the following named trees, shrubs, plants, vines or parts thereof:

Mountain Dogwood (*Cornus Nuttallii*); Smoke Tree (*Parosela Schottii*); Lemon Lily (*Lilium Paryii*); Desert Lily (*Hesperocallis Undulatus*); Tiger Lily (*Lilium Humboldtii*); Western Azalea (*Rhodendron Occidentale*); California Holly Toyon Berry (*Heteromeles Arbutifolia*); all species of Yucca including Joshua Tree (*Y. Brevifolia*); Spanish Dagger (*Y. Mohavensis*); Spanish Bayonet (*Y. Baccata*); Desert Holly (*Atriplex Hymenelytra*); Century Plant (*Agave Deserti*); and all other species; Native Fan Palm (*Washingtonia Filifera*); Desert Ironwood (*Olneya Tesota*); Ocotillo (*Fouquiera Splendens*); Maidenhair



Fern (*Adiantum Capillus Veneris*); Sword Fern (*Polystichum Munitum*); and all species of Cacti, including Barrel Cactus (*Echinocactus Cylindraceus*); growing on public or private lands in the County of Riverside, without a permit issued by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors except in the case of private lands when and where the record owner thereto has given his consent thereto in writing.

(2) Permits may be issued by the Board of Supervisors to the duly accredited representatives of any public library, museum, herbarium, or educational institution, or to herbarium collectors, to take said blossoms, plants and bulbs for educational or scientific purposes. Permits shall be for a period of one Calendar Year.

(3) Any person, firm or corporation violating this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Enacted January 14, 1929.)

#### 6. San Bernardino County Ordinance No. 310

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mutilate, destroy or pick blossoms, branches, leaves or berries from any Mountain Dogwood (*Cornus Nuttallii*), Snow Plant (*Sarcodes Sanguinea*), Tiger Lily (*Lilium Humboldtii*), Lemon Lily (*Lilium Parryi*), Western Azalea (*Rhododendron Occidentale*), or the California Holly Toyon Berry (*Heteromeles Arbutifolia*), or the Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum*), Sword Fern Family (*Nephrolepis*), Giant Canyon Fern (*Woodwardia Radicans*) growing upon public or private land in the County of San Bernardino, without a permit issued by the County Forester of said County except by the owner of such land or with the written consent of such owner.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful to dig up or remove the bulbs of said Lemon Lily or said Tiger Lily or to dig up or remove said Snow Plant, Maidenhair Fern, Sword Fern Family, or Giant Canyon Fern, or to remove or cut or have in possession any of the branches, leaves, plants or berries of the Mountain Dogwood, Western Azalea, or the California Holly Toyon Berry, growing on public or private land in the County of San Bernardino without a permit by the County Forester of San Bernardino County, except in the case of private land, when the owner has given his consent thereto in writing.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to dig up, remove, mutilate, or destroy any Yucca Plant, or to pick or cut any bloom or blossoms therefrom, growing upon public or private land without

a permit issued by the County Forester of San Bernardino County, except by the owner of such land or with the written consent of such owner.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to dig up, remove, mutilate, or destroy any Yucca Tree of the following varieties: Joshua Tree (*Y. brevifolia engelm*), Spanish Dagger (*Y. mohavensis Sarg.*), Spanish bayonet (*Y. baccata Torr.*); also Desert Lily (*H. undulata Gray*), or Smoke Tree (*P. spinosa Gray Hel*), or Desert Holly (*A. Hymenelytra Torr. Wata*), and Indigo Bush (*Parosela Schottii*) growing upon public or private land in the County of San Bernardino, without a permit issued by the County Forester of said County, except by the owner of such land, or with the written consent of such owner.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to dig up, remove, mutilate, destroy, or pick any cactus of the following varieties: Hedgehog Cactus (*Echinocactus polysancistrus Engelm and Bigel.*), Barrel Cactus (*Echinocactus polycephalus Engelm. and Bigel.*), Torch Cactus (*Cereus engelmanni Parry*), Strawberry or Fish-hook Cactus (*Mamillaria tetrandra Engelm.*) Beavertail Cactus (*Opuntia basilaris Engelm.*), Clavate Cactus (*Opuntia clavata Engelm.*), Grizzly-Bear Cactus (*Opuntia erinacea Engelm.*), *Opuntia Cactus* (*Opuntia ramosissima Engelm.*), and Maguey or Agaves (*Agave deserti Engelm.*), growing upon public or private land, without a permit issued by the County Forester of said County, except by the owner of such land, or with the written consent of such owner.

Section 6. The County Forester, may, upon written application, designating the quantity, time and place of removal, digging up or picking of any of the plants herein mentioned, issue a written permit to any Public Library, Museum, Herbarium or Educational Institution or Herbarium Collector, authorizing the removal, digging up or picking of a designated quantity of any of the plants herein named, at the time and place designated in the permit.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation violating this ordinance, or any provision thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Enacted December 10, 1928.)

#### 7. San Diego County (Ordinance No. 333)

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, to mutilate or to destroy or to collect or to remove any Strawberry Cactus (*Mamillaria dioica*, *Mamillaria*

goodridgii); Fish-hook Cactus (Mamillaria grahami, Mamillaria tetrancistra) Hedgehog Cactus (Echinocactus viridenscens); Barrel Cactus (Echinocactus cylindraceus, Ferocactus rostrii); Torch Cactus (Cereus emoryi, Cereus engelmanni); Cholla and Beavertail Opuntia (Opuntia bigelovii and Opuntia basilaris); Maguey or Agave (Agave shawii, Agave conso-ciata, Agave deserti); Smoke tree (Parosela spinosa); Indigo Bush (Parosela schottii); Desert Holly (Atriplex hymenelytra); Desert Ironwood (Olneya tesota); Desert Candlewood or Ocotillo (Fouquieria splendens); California Fan Palm (Washington filifera); Tree Poppy (Dendromecon rigidum); Matilija Poppy (Romneya coulteri); Sea Dahlia (Coreopsis maritima); Western Azalea (Rhododendron occidentalis); Mountain Dogwood (Cornus nuttallii); Desert Lily (Hesperocallis undulata); Lemon Lily (Lilium parryi); Chocolate Lily (Fritillaria biflora); Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum capillus veneris); Campo or Cardinal Pea (Lathyrus splendens); Scarlet Larkspur (Delphinium cardinale); or Mariposa Lilies (Calochortus—all species and varieties) or to pick or to cut any branches, fruits or blossoms therefrom, or to dig up or remove any underground parts thereof, whether growing on public or private land in the county of San Diego, without a permit issued by the Horticultural Commissioner of said county, or except in the case of private land, the owner gives his written consent thereto.

Section 2. Permits may be issued by the County Horticultural Commissioner to the duly accredited representatives of any public library, museum, herbarium, or educational institution, or to herbarium collectors, to take said plants or parts of plants for educational or scientific purposes.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment in the County jail for a term not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Enacted July 23rd, 1928.)

#### 7a. San Diego County

##### An Ordinance Protecting Yucca Plants

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mutilate or destroy any Yucca plants (Y. whipplei, Y. Mohaviensis, Y. baccata) or to pick or cut any blooms or blossoms therefrom, growing on public or private land in the County of San Diego, without a permit issued by the Board of Supervisors of said County or unless in the

case of private land the owner gives his consent thereto.

Section 2. Permits may be issued by the Board of Supervisors to the duly accredited representatives of any public library, museum, herbarium or educational institution or to herbarium collectors to take said blossoms or plants for educational or scientific purposes.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars, (\$50) or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term of not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

#### 8. San Francisco County Park Ordinances

##### Ordinance No. 1

Adopted by the Park Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco, establishing rules and regulations for the use, enjoyment and government of the public parks, squares, pleasure grounds, and the "Great Highway," belonging to said City and County of San Francisco.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to do or commit, and all persons are hereby prohibited and forbidden from doing or committing in or upon any of the said Public Parks, Squares, Pleasure Grounds or the "Great Highway," any of the following acts, doings or practices, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

Part 3d. No person shall cut, break, dig up, or in any manner injure any tree, shrub, plant in or growing in any of said Public Parks, Squares, Pleasure Grounds or "Great Highway," or in any building or structure therein situated.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Adopted June 17, 1904)

#### 9. San Mateo County

##### Ordinance No. 162

An Ordinance Regulating the Cutting and Trimming of Trees on and along the Public Roads, Highways and Places of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to, and no person shall, cut down any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree or trees of any kind or character whatsoever, growing, standing or being on any public road or highway, or other public place, in the County of San Mateo, State of California, except such person shall have first procured, and shall hold, written consent and authorization therefor,

had and obtained as in this ordinance provided and required.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to, and no person shall, trim or cut off of, or remove any limb or limbs, branch, or branches of or from any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree or trees of any kind or character whatsoever, growing, standing or being on any public road or highway, or other public place in the County of San Mateo, or of any such tree or trees which, though standing, growing or being on private property and land, has or have the limbs or branches extending over or into any such public road or highway, or other public place, except such person shall have first procured and obtained and shall hold written consent to trim, cut off or and remove any such limb or limbs, branch or branches, of such tree or trees, and such written consent had and obtained as in this ordinance provided.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 10. Santa Cruz County

##### Ordinance No. 275

An Ordinance prohibiting the picking, mutilating, destruction, injury and removal of shrubs, trees and bushes on public highways.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz do ordain as follows:

#### I.

It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person to pick, mutilate, destroy, injure or remove any tree, bush, shrub or any part thereof or blossom thereon, growing upon any public highway in the County of Santa Cruz, State of California, outside of incorporated cities in said county.

#### II.

Any person violating any provision of this ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding Six (6) Months or by both such fine and imprisonment and in the event that the fine imposed here under is not paid, then by imprisonment in the county jail at the rate of one (1) day for every Two (\$2.00) Dollars of the fine so imposed. (Enacted April 20th, 1922.)

#### 11. Tulare County

##### Ordinance No. 130

An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 179 of the County of Tulare.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Tulare do ordain as follows:

Section 1 of Ordinance No. 179 of the County of Tulare is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mutilate, dig up or destroy any Yucca plant, also known as Spanish Bayonet, or any Red-Bud plant, also known as *Cercis Occidentalis*, also known as the Judas tree, or to mutilate, dig up or destroy any plant known as *Fremontodendron Californicum*, also known as slippery elm, wild stem lupine, also known as *Lupinus albifrons*, or to pick, break off or cut any buds, blooms or blossoms from any or either of said plants, whether such plants are growing on public or private lands, unless in the case of private lands, the owner thereof should give his consent thereto. (Enacted April 2, 1923.)

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars, (\$50), or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Enacted March 5, 1923.)

#### 12. Humboldt County

##### Ordinance No. 156

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Humboldt, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to mutilate, dig up or destroy any plant known as dogwood, of the kind known as flowering dogwood, also known as *Cornus Nutallii*; or any plant known as *rhododendron*, also known as *Rhododendron Californicum*, and as California rose-bay, and sometimes called "magnolia"; or any plant known as azalea, also known as *Rhododendron occidentale* and sometimes called "honeysuckle"; or any plant known as five-fingered fern, also known as *Adiantum pedatum*, and sometimes called maiden-hair fern; or any plant known as woodwardia fern, also known as *Woodwardia radicans*, and as chain fern; or any native lily, of the genus *Lillium*, including redwood or chaparral lily, leopard lily, tiger lily, Washington lily, Kellogg lily; or any plant known as calypso, also known as *Calypso bulbosa*, and as *Cytherea bulbosa*, and sometimes called "lady's slipper"; or to pick, break off or cut any buds, blooms or blossoms from any or either of said plants, whether such plants are growing on public or private lands unless in the case of private lands, the owner thereof should give his consent thereto (provided that the flower of Calypso may be taken when the leaf, bulb and root are left undisturbed).

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits hereinafter in this section stated to mutilate, dig up or destroy any plant known as *Vancouveria parviflora*,



sometimes called evergreen or small-flowered vancouveria and sometimes called "Mexican Ivy"; or any plant known as redwood anemone, also known as *Anemone deltoidea*; or any plant known as trillium, of the kind known as *Trillium ovatum*, also known as coast trillium or redwood trillium; or any plant known as flowering currant, also known as *Ribes sanguineum glutinosum*; or any flowering or berry bearing shrub or fern or wild flower; or to pick, break off or to cut any buds, blooms or blossoms from any or either of said plants mentioned in section 2 hereof, when the same are growing within three hundred (300) feet of the center line of any public highway, of any state highway or County road within Humboldt County or within three hundred (300) feet of the center line of any passenger railroad in Humboldt County, unless in the case of private lands the owner thereof should give his consent thereto.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided by law therefor. (Enacted November 9th, 1926.)

#### Imperial County Ordinance No. 86

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Imperial, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mutilate or destroy or pick blossoms, branches, leaves or berries from any *Yucca* tree of the following varieties: Quixote Plant (*Y. Whipplei* Torr.); Joshua Tree (*Y. brevifolia* engelm.); Spanish Dagger (*Y. mohavensis* Sarg.); Spanish Bayonet (*Y. baccata* Torr.); also Desert Lily (*H. undulata* Gray) or Smoke Tree (*P. spinosa* Gray Hel.) or Desert Holly (*A. hymenelytra* Torr. Wats.); growing upon public or private land in the County of Imperial, unless, in the case of private land, the owner gives his consent thereto.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful to dig up or remove the bulbs of said Desert Lily growing on public or private land in the County of Imperial, except in the case of private land where the owner has given his consent thereto in writing.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4. It is provided, however, that nothing contained in this Ordinance shall make it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to graze, run or pasture livestock of any and all descriptions on any public lands of the United States where any of the trees and plants herein mentioned are growing.

(Enacted April 16, 1928)

(Compiled by California State Department  
of Agriculture.)

## THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA'S GARDENS

By Eric Walther

### Part 3—Chile.

Chile, located on the west coast of South America, in about the same southern latitudes as the Cape of Good Hope and Southwestern Australia, also has very much the same climatic conditions; and one might reasonably expect that this similarity would extend also to the possibility of successfully growing Chilean plants in our gardens. That this is indeed the case can be shown by the mere mention of such plants as *Escallonia*, *Fuchsia*, *Jubaea*, *Araucaria*, *Calceolaria*, *Francoa*, *Fabiana*, *Quillaja*, *Aristotelia maqui*, *Buddleia globosa*, *Acacia cavenia*, *Ugni molina*, *Myrceugenia apiculata*, *Berberis darwini*, *Schinus molle* and *Tropaeolum majus*, a list that could readily be prolonged.

From the known requirements of many of the plants mentioned it might be thought that most Chilean plants need more moisture than is supplied by our normal rainfall; and this is certainly true of those from the more southern parts of Chile, as the Province of Valdivia, the Island of Chiloe and the Magellanic regions, where in some places the annual precipitation may exceed 100 inches, with rain being quite frequent even in the summer. The central portion of Chile, though, has a climate remarkably like ours, even to the prevalence of summer fogs along the coast, so that most plants indigenous there ought to be quite at home in our gardens. The extreme northern part of Chile is very dry, often with hardly any rain for several years, its rather scant flora is of little interest to us except for possibly a few things from the Andean Cordillera. The latter mountain range is nowhere far from the coast, forming the eastern boundary of Chile, both politically and floristically, the consequently limited area also having a rather limited flora, at least as compared with the regions discussed in previous chapters. This relative deficiency in species is apparently made up though, by their comparative ease of cultivation, facility of propagation and the abundance of flowers produced throughout a long season, some of these Chilean ornamentals flowering almost continually.

It is a pleasure to be able to say that lately quite a number of novel, worthwhile Chilean plants have been introduced into California, the following, for instance, now being grown in the Nursery of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; i. e. *Tricuspidaria lanceolata*, *Berberidopsis corallina*, *Mitraria coccinea*, *Mutisia clematis*, *Embothrium coccineum*, *Philisia buxifolia*, *Eucryphia cordifolia*, *Rhaphithamnus cyanocarpus*, *Berberis hakeoides*, *Escallonia montana*, *Solanum crispum* and *Desfontainia spinosa*. Most of these seem to be quite at home here, and their offspring should some

day become more widely distributed, when released by the United States Plant Control Administration.

A word about the last-mentioned Desfontainea may be in order here, as well as an expression of surprise that such a choice thing should have remained a stranger to our gardens for so long. A colored figure of it is given in "Curtis Botanical Magazine," plate 4781, published in 1854, or 75 years ago, from a plant growing in England where this very ornamental shrub is quite hardy in many places. It resembles a holly in foliage except that the leaves are opposite; its tubular flowers may be to one and a half inches long and are scarlet without, yellow within and at the mouth, the whole forming a very striking combination. Mitraria coccinea and Tricuspidaria lanceolata also have produced the first of their red flowers at Golden Gate Park. The first is one of the few really hardy gesneriaceous shrubs that can be grown out of doors here; the last is figured in the Botanical Magazine at plate 7160 and fully lives up to the expectations aroused by that illustration. Embotrium coccineum, also red-flowered, belongs to the Proteaceae, the family we noted to be so highly developed in both South Africa and West Australia, but represented in Chile by only a few species. Besides the one just mentioned there is Guevina avellana, reported as growing somewhere in Southern California, and Lomatia with four species. Of the latter genus *L. ferruginea*, its most showy member, is now successfully established in the garden of Mr. Hugh Evans at Santa Monica. The presence of these proteaceous plants in South America constitutes a very fascinating problem of plant distribution, most plausibly explained perhaps by assuming the former existence of a landbridge that once connected all of these southern regions now so widely separated.

Confining our attention to such other Chilean plants as may yet be introduced, we find quite a large number mentioned in such works, for instance, as C. Reiche's *Flora de Chile* or his treatment of Chile's Flora in "Die Vegetation der Erde". In the Leguminosae there is the large genus *Adesmia*, apparently quite unrepresented here, also *Gourliea decorticans*, a drought resisting small tree, with yellow flowers followed by fruits possessed of an edible pulp. This was introduced a few years ago by the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, a service our gardens owe many good things now common. More important is perhaps the Myrtle family, with 20 species of *Eugenia*, 13 of *Myrceugenia*, *Myrtus* with 6, *Ugni* with 5 and *Myrteola* with 4 species. Another large genus is *Berberis*, with another 26 species besides the well known *B. darwini*, all of which might do equally well here. There are also an additional 8 species of *zara*, perhaps fully

# RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers  
Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street

San Diego

as desirable as the vanilla-scented *A. microphylla*, with *A. gilliesii* possibly the showiest. Of the genus *Mutisia*, perhaps most readily described as a climbing *Dahlia*, a total of about 35 species are known from Chile; aside from the previously mentioned *M. clematis* only *M. ilicifolia* is now being grown, by E. O. Orpet of Santa Barbara. There are also 13 species of *Pernettya*, a genus of the heather family, with only *P. mucronata* becoming better known of late, in spite of its having been grown on the continent for many years. The well-known *Nasturtium*, more correctly *Tropaeolum*, is only one member of a genus with about 13 or more species, mostly climbers with perennial rootstocks and usually quite showy flowers. The *Bromeliaceae*, or Pineapple family, otherwise largely tropical, has a few hardy representatives in Chile, as *Puya*, *Greigia* and *Rhodostachys*, the most striking of these easily being *Puya chilensis*, best compared to a yucca with yellow flowers. This flowered recently in Golden Gate Park, and appears to be grown also at the Huntington Estate at San Marino. Other species of this genus have steel-blue flowers, as for instance *Puya alpestris*, now under cultivation by E. O. Orpet. Then there are also an additional 25 species of *Escallonia*, a genus quite successful in the cooler coast-regions of California. In this connection it may

be remarked that a recently distributed, new *Escallonia* of the general habit of *E. montevidensis*, but with bright pink flowers, really originated at Golden Gate Park as long ago as 1914, being a cross made by Mr. Peter Rock of the Park Nursery, between *E. macrantha* and *E. montevidensis*, with the latter as seed-parent. Miss Alice Eastwood of the California Academy shortly hopes to publish a paper dealing with the various species and varieties growing here, including the first publication of the proper name of above hybrid.

Of other Chilean plants aside of those mentioned before, not as yet known in California to the knowledge of the writer, the following may be instanced as deserving special consideration: *Aextoxicum punctatum*, *Alstroemeria pulchra* and *A. violacea*, *Argylia* sp., *Azorella madreporica*, *Balbisia verticillata*, *Boquila trifoliolata*, *Campsidium chilense*, *Cordia decandra*, *Dacrydium fonki*, *Diostea juncea*, *Drimys winteri*, *Eucryphia glandulosa*, *Fitzroya patagonica*, *Gomortega nitida*, *Imperata arundinacea*, *Latua venenata*, *Laurelia aromatica* and *L. serrata*, *Libocedrus tetragona*, *Pasithea caerulea*, *Passiflora pinnatistipula*, *Proustia pyrifolia*, *Puya venusta*, *Sarmienta repens*, *Senecio hualtata*, *Vestia lycioides*, *Weinmannia trichosperma*, and many others.

This relatively short list shows that Chile should yet prove the source of many other choice plants that we ought to be able to grow here, and it is to be hoped that a real determined effort to introduce these will be made in the near future. Whoever is instrumental in obtaining seeds of any of the items mentioned here will perform a real service to California Horticulture and become entitled to the thanks of all true garden-enthusiasts. The writer personally would consider it a favor to be informed as to the successful introduction of any new Chilean plants.

Eric Walther,

2667 McAllister Street,  
San Francisco, California.  
January 6, 1929.

### THE ENCINITAS FLOWER SHOW

It was unique in more ways than one. Free as the air to everyone who cared to see it, and to those who did not go, it is safe to say they missed a treat in an exhibition of Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.

An estimated attendance of 35,000 visitors were fired with the idea of a more beautiful garden than they ever had before. That is the basic idea of all Flower Shows, anyway; educating the public in the appreciation of the beautiful, and infusing into their mentality a desire to grow plants.

There were several exhibits which appealed to me so strongly that I make mention of them at this time. One of them was the plate of Strawberries. Such fruit I never saw in this Southland before. Oregon and Washington,

where rain is abundant and the atmosphere moist grow such berries. Klondike was their name. Is it a new introduction to this end of the state? Or were they given extra care that they were so large and luscious looking? However that may be, it may be said, that there is an opening right here for some fellow who will put such fruit on the market, for which he will get a price that will be more appealing than the lure of a gold mine.

Anyone who has grown *Watsonia angusta*, which is a *Specie*, knows that the scapes are almost always crooked. E. P. Zimmerman of Carlsbad showed seedlings of this plant which threw up straight flower stems. In color and size there was no difference between them and those of the parent.

A word relative to the behavior of this subject with me. It is evergreen, blooms six months of the year, the flower a gorgeous scarlet, the most attractive of all *Watsonias* that has come under my notice.

A strain of *Calendulas* produced by the Bodgers was superb. Four inches diameter, very double, and a rich orange color; the first of the kind that I had seen.

A plant of Kale, eleven feet high, topped with rich, luxuriant foliage. Kale like that would make an Atlantic coast grower, where the vegetable is grown by the 100 acres wonder, and, like the man who looked at a Giraffe for the first time said, "There ain't no such animal." McLoughlin, the manager said that while everything was free, even to the space of all gardeners who cared to make an exhibit there was no deficit in the expense account. But that is another story. Ask him.

—P. D. B.

### BIRD PLANTED

The accidental discovery of a Torrey Pine tree, height sixteen feet, age about ten years, growing at least twelve miles from any mother tree of its own species, has been the thrilling experience of Glenn A. Moore, landscape architect at Rancho Santa Fe.

This beautifully sturdy young pine tree was found on the Ellis Bishop estate, crowded down into the midst of a clump of tall chaparral and scrub oaks of such dense growth that a man was able to walk for fifty feet across its top.

Since the surrounding brush has been cleared away, and the pine tree freed from imprisoning oak branches, it is found to stand in a naturally commanding position, and can be used as the central point in landscaping the small wild space where it grows.

The windows on one side of the Bishop home now being constructed, face directly toward the tall young Torrey Pine . . . the only one of its kind ever found as yet in this vicinity. Mr. Bishop plans to have this interestingly rugged meadow landscaped with native pines, cypress, toyon, elderberry and flowering shrubs.

RUTH R. NELSON.



### THE SONG OF THE SEEDLINGS (With apologies to Mother Goose)

Ten little seedlings  
Growing in a line,  
The dry-rot got one—  
And then there were nine.

Nine little seedlings  
Standing nice and straight,  
The mildew got one—  
And then there were eight.

Eight little seedlings  
Pointing up to heaven,  
Along came a cut-worm—  
And then there were seven.

Seven little seedlings  
Fighting off the thrips,  
One had to give up—  
And then there were six.

Six little seedlings—  
One looked scarce alive.  
It died of root-rot  
And then there were five.

Five little seedlings  
Wishing there were more,  
The mealy-bugs got one—  
And then there were four.

Four little seedlings  
Drooping miserably,  
A flock of aphids came along—  
And then there were three.

Three little seedlings  
In the morning dew,  
One of 'em damped off—  
And then there were two.

Two little seedlings  
In the noon-day sun,  
The heat scorched the weakest—  
And then there was one.

One little seedling  
Standing all alone,  
A snail had his breakfast—  
And then there were none.  
—L. G. R.

### DOMBEYA WALLICHI

By K. O. Sessions

Dombeya Wallichii, from Madagascar, is a fast growing and very large shrub or small tree and is practically a winter bloomer in Southern California. Its blossoms are a soft light pink, large pendant bunches, five inches in diameter. These flower bunches hang on stems 8 to 10 inches long, so the plant is most attractive when one can step beneath it. The one and only fault of this charming plant

is the fact that it does not shed its old flowers. The bunches become dry and brown and hang on indefinitely and must be cut off.

Mr. Stephen Vavra has a charming garden in the Bel Air tract, near Beverly Hills, Los Angeles and he has planted a row of this Dombeya on the hill slope, above a level walk. In two years he had a fine shaded bank and path and there he grew ferns and choice shade loving plants.

A specimen 12 inches tall, in a 6-inch pot or gallon can will be 12 feet high, with an 8 foot spread within 2 years or less. All Dombeya flowers are very sensitive to bruising which turns them brown.

Dombeya Natalensis is white and its brown flowers are very much of a detriment to its popularity. The charming pink of the Wallichii makes it more pleasing.

The flowers have little value as cut flowers, except as a table decoration for a few hours arranged with green or to be worn as a corsage like a bunch of violets for a short while.

### THE AGAVE OF DON JUAN OSUNA

By Ruth R. Nelson

When some great Californian century plant (Agave or American Aloe) completes its slow growth of from ten to twenty years, and begins to show a determination to blossom, curious changes take place in the plant. The tall column-like flower scape shoots up suddenly, making a growth of six inches every twenty-four hours, and seeming to draw its sustenance from the plant's large thick spiny-toothed leaves. These wither away, one by one, drained of all sap and flesh, becoming mere lifeless fibre.

By the time that the flower stalk has perfected its blossom and its leathery seedpods are filled with many flat black seeds, the main plant itself is apparently dead. However, from the roots of the shriveled plant a colony of surrounding suckers soon springs up. Thus is the life of an Agave renewed indefinitely.

The great old Agave of Don Juan Osuna, at Rancho Santa Fe, California, has been perpetuating itself in just this way for nearly ninety years. Don Juan Osuna was a soldier and settler who was granted the San Dieguito Rancho (9000 acres now being converted into Rancho Santa Fe) in reward for faithful service under the Mexican flag. That his agave was planted soon after the building of his first hacienda, about the year 1836, seems to be proven by the presence of numbers of large plants now growing on his historic hillside. Many fallen flower stalks and the presence of countless "baby centuries" also add their testimony to its age. Like all early Californians, Señor Osuna doubtless had a strong preference for "pulque," a fermented drink prepared from the pulp of the agave, and this may account for the century plants in this ancient garden.



# McKELVEY'S ELITE PRINTING Co.

Commercial Printing

Phone Main 3793 - 851-853 Second St., San Diego



## Rosercroft - Begonia - Gardens

SILVERGATE AVENUE, POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA

### SEED

January is the month to begin planting BEGONIA SEED. We have it in a greater variety than ever. TUBEROUS mixed or in separate colors, SINGLES, DOUBLES, FRILLED, CRISPA MARGINATA, CRESTED, NARCISSIFLORA and LLOYDII, all hand pollinated and gathered pod by pod from outstanding quality plants only, also a long list of FIBROUS sorts. List for the asking.

**Alfred D. Robinson - - Proprietor.**

## ROSES OF MONTEREY

A BOOK FOR ROSE LOVERS



Quite different to any other Rose catalogue you have seen. Full of interesting, personal things that appeal to the Rose Lover. Illustrated with 23 original black-and-white Rose studies by Rose Campbell.

Offers and describes our 87 sorts of Bush Roses, 39 sorts of Climbing Roses, 40 sorts of Standard Roses; by far the largest and best selected offering in the West.

THE GARDEN NURSERIES,  
Francis E. Lester, Rose Specialist

YOUR copy is FREE on request Monterey, California

Make your plant purchases where quality is not a by-word but is the main word.

San Diego's largest supply of plants is to be found at—

**MILTON P. SESSIONS  
NURSERIES**

OPP. RAMONA'S MARRIAGE PLACE  
Historic North San Diego

**Complete Files and  
Separate Copies of the  
GARDEN MAGAZINE**

**For Sale at  
Reasonable Rates**

IN  
CORONADO  
ONLY



# EXCLUSIVE

In gift buying it isn't so much the price you pay, as it is the distinctive quality you get.

**Harold A. Taylor**

1154 Orange Ave.

CORONADO

Hotel del Coronado

REMOVAL of the sales yard and office to Pacific Beach—on the main road to La Jolla and Los Angeles—at my general nursery.

The NEW telephone will give San Diego service, without EXTRA CHARGE.

A larger stock and the same service.

Best planting time for ferns and begonias and all stock in general.

**Miss. K. O. SESSIONS**

2590 GRAND AVENUE,  
PACIFIC BEACH

## YOU CAN BUY ELECTRICAL HAPPINESS

"RED SEAL WIRING FOR ELECTRICAL SATISFACTION"

**SAN DIEGO CONSOLIDATED GAS & ELECTRIC CO.**

